

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1882.

1883	1883
Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Feb. 1	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	Apr. 1
May 1	May 1
June 1	June 1
July 1	July 1
Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	Dec. 1

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

A steel-rail maker states that Pennsylvania mills have sold Vanderbilt 40,000 tons at \$18.

A runaway couple from Oneida county, N. Y., named Thomas Doyle and Katie A. Morgan, were found to have been suffocated by gas in their room in a hotel in Rochester.

Henry James, Sr., the philosopher and metaphysician, an associate of Greeley, Emerson and Thoreau on this side of the Atlantic, and of Carlyle, Mill and Tennyson on the other, died in Boston.

Earthquakes are generally supposed to be luxuries within the reach only of dwellers in tropical climes, but the people of Concord, Dover and other towns in New Hampshire were the other evening treated to a genuine shock, which lasted some eight or ten seconds and was accompanied by a rumbling noise.

Lewis Thompson, a mulatto, 81 years of age, the first man ever committed to Sing Sing prison, has been sent back for six months for stealing a door-mat in New York. Over forty years of his life have been passed behind grated windows.

The City Bank of Rochester, N. Y., has closed its doors. Its President, Charles E. Upton, got on the wrong side of the oil market and sunk \$350,000 of the bank's money in trying to get even. Several small savings institutions in Rochester deposited with the City Bank, and many poor people will suffer by its failure.

Eastern manufacturers of all descriptions of iron, at a meeting at Philadelphia, while not approving the changes proposed by the Tariff Commission, expressed the belief that the reductions would not paralyze the industries affected.

A negro in Brooklyn, named Alexander Jefferson, sent the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun through the window of a residence, killing Henry Hicks and wounding Celestial Jefferson. He then entered the house, cut Mrs. Emma Jefferson's throat and severely slashed Annie Jackson.

A loss of \$85,000 was incurred at Oswego, N. Y., by the burning of the Mansard block and the Union Hotel.

The Commercial Advertiser building at Buffalo and Miller & Greiver's grocery house and other structures adjoining were destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$300,000.

The Ford brothers, who killed Jesse James, the Missouri outlaw, were announced for a lecture at Hartford, Ct. The door receipts were only \$2, and the lecture was abandoned.

West.

A conflagration destroyed half a block in Third-street, Grand Forks, D. T., causing heavy losses to a number of merchants and real estate owners. One hundred thousand dollars worth of property was consumed.

The Western brewers held a conference at Chicago, and resolved to advance the price of beer \$1 a barrel.

For the year ended June 30 the railroads in Wisconsin earned \$18,765,428, an increase of \$4,300,000 over 1881. During the above-named period 109 persons were killed by accidents, and 371 were injured.

The farm-house of John Clark, in Linn county, Kan., was burned and three small children perished in the flames. Clark had removed two children, and while he was searching for a third the other two wandered back in the house and all were consumed.

A Dayton dispatch chronicles the death of Rear Admiral James F. Schenck, retired, who entered the naval service in 1821 as a Midshipman on the Hornet.

The auction-house of W. H. Hagarty & Sons, St. Louis, was ruined by fire, and, as considerable damage was done to adjacent buildings, the loss is placed at \$150,000.

A murderer who has been in the Michigan State prison for sixteen years filled the contents of his cell against the door, poured over them the oil in his lamp and applied a match. As he was naked it took but a few moments to literally bake him.

A policeman in San Francisco, named Joseph Lanktree, stole \$5,000 worth of silks from a Central Pacific car.

South.

A Mrs. Pigeon (supposed to be Mrs. Labouchere), who was married in England, entered suit for divorce at Richmond, Va.

In a hail-storm near Huntsville, Ala., Dean's mill-house was blown down, killing Albert Driven and four negro women who had sought shelter. Three or four others were slightly wounded.

Seven men attempted to rob a Texas and Pacific train at a water-tank 150 miles this side of El Paso, but a squad of State rangers on board opened fire and drove the robbers to the brush.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The House Pension Committee has agreed to report a bill giving \$8 per month to soldiers engaged for thirty days in the Mexican, Blackhawk or Florida wars, or to

their widows, Jeff Davis alone to be excepted from the provisions of the measure.

The Finance Committee of the Senate does not expect to be ready to report the Tariff bill before the middle of January. The Senate Committee on Railroads has agreed to make a favorable report on the bill authorizing the Southern Pacific and other railroads to consolidate into a continuous line from ocean to ocean.

Senator Logan has prepared a bill for the reorganization of the signal service which provides in effect that it shall be transferred to the control of the Interior Department, and that civilians shall be employed instead of enlisted men as signaling officers. Mr. Logan claims that it is unfair to debit the army with the cost of the signal service.

The surprising statement comes from Washington that Guatemala is about to ask admission as one of the United States, and that President Barrios visited Washington to ascertain the feelings of the Administration and of the opposition leaders.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The coast of Newfoundland has just been visited by the worst storm of fifty years. The blow lasted twenty-four hours, wrecked numbers of vessels, and caused the loss of some thirty or forty human lives. Fifteen vessels were wrecked at Twillingate alone, and some fifteen people were drowned. The sailors whose ships were fortunate enough to ride out of the storm describe the sight as the most fearful they ever looked upon at sea.

The descendants of William Blackmore, who settled on this side of the Atlantic in Colony times, claim heirship to the ground upon which stands the United States Capitol Building, the White House, Treasury, Navy and other Government buildings, and hundreds of fine dwellings and business houses, as well as thousands of acres of land in Georgetown, D. C., Maryland, and Washington county, Pa. The principal claimants live in Pittsburgh, and the papers have been drawn up for the institution of an ejectment suit.

All the city officials of Ahuacalzar, Mexico, were abducted by brigands, and are now held for ransom.

Trenor W. Park, the original proprietor of the Emma mine, in Utah, and President of the Panama railroad, died on a steamer bound for Aspinwall.

A fire at Pembroke, Ont., consumed the Copeland Hotel and an adjoining block. Three persons were burned to death, and property to the amount of \$100,000 was destroyed.

Yee Ot, who made a fortune in the laundry business at Allegheny City, has returned to China to marry his cousin. The matter has caused a vast amount of talk. Secretary Folger was appealed to, and decided that under the last law the bride cannot be brought here.

A large meeting of iron manufacturers was held at Pittsburgh, at which the condition of the trade was reported to be fairly good and the prospects for next season unclouded. The convention unanimously endorsed the Tariff Commission's report, and urged the present Congress to make it a law.

The business failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 22 numbered 236, an increase of six over the week ended Dec. 15, and ninety-one more than in the corresponding period in 1881.

Flames ate up a cotton factory at Brownsville, Tenn., valued at \$75,000; paper box and hardware factories at Birmingham, Ct., worth \$100,000; Spaulding's mills at Black River Falls, Wis., and thread works at East Hampton, Mass.

Forty soldiers of infantry at Tampico, Mexico, mutilated. After a desperate fight with the guard they escaped. A Captain was killed and a Lieutenant and several soldiers wounded. Troops pursued the deserters and captured about half, who will be shot.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Ohio district have nominated Ross J. Alexander to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Updegraff.

Gov. Porter, of Indiana, has called a special election for Jan. 9 in the Ninth Congressional district, to choose a successor to Hon. Godlove S. Orth.

Gen. Curtis was discharged from custody at New York upon payment of a fine of \$1,000 inflicted for collecting political assessments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

At Longhrea, Ireland, a number of laborers paraded the streets, asserted they were starving and demanded food or work. The Catholic Bishop distributed some money among them.

According to advices from Berlin the greatest uneasiness prevails in financial circles there, the cause being the strained relations between Germany and Russia arising out of the gathering of Russian soldiers on the Galician frontier. Bismarck has recently caused to be published a number of articles insisting that the Austro-German alliance is for purely defensive purposes, and the warlike movement of the Russians is considered as a practical protest against this.

Upward of twenty women were killed by the explosion of a cartridge factory near Paris.

The Czar has deferred until autumn the tour he intended to take next spring.

Joseph Reichardt, a Vienna leather merchant, has failed, with \$200,000 liabilities.

In the election for Spanish Councils General the Government was everywhere successful.

Mr. Bontoux, late President of the Union Generale Bank of Paris, and M. Feder, the manager, have been sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

Forty young farmers were arrested for connection with a proclaimed meeting at Ballymena in Antrim. Bail was refused.

Michael Davitt attributes the death of the Land League to the commission of outrages and murder, which excite the English mind and prejudice it against land reform in Ireland.

Michael Flynn, upon being convicted

at Dublin of murder, thanked the Judge when he had pronounced sentence of death, asserted his willingness to meet his Creator, and bade all good-day.

Overdunk, the Austrian bomb manufacturer, was hanged at Trieste.

Gen. Stone, late chief of staff of the Egyptian army, has resigned his commission and intends to return to the United States.

Twenty persons were killed in the Hardenburg mine in Prussia by the fall of a cage on which they were descending.

Prince Krapotkin, the Nihilist, was arrested at Lyons, France, on the charge of belonging to a society whose objects were to overthrow social order by means of pillage and assassination.

At Brussels the Peltzer brothers were convicted of the murder of Bernays and sentenced to death.

Poff and Barrett were convicted at Cork of the murder of Thomas Browne, a farmer near Castle Island, and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 21. The prisoners protested their innocence.

Signs of distress among small farmers and laborers are becoming apparent in some sections of Ireland, and the Government is being requested to establish relief works.

The British Government has decided to prosecute Biggar, member of Parliament for Cavan, Ireland, for his recent speech at Waterford, in which he denounced Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as a bloodthirsty English peer.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A horrible accident occurred at Estelline, Minn. During the absence of Mr. Barker, his wife left three children, two of them aged 5 and 3 years, and her little baby 3 months old in the house, while she went out to do the chores about the barn, and it is thought that the children commenced playing with the fire and set fire to themselves. Mrs. Barker saw the fire and hastened to the house, but two of the little ones were charred corpses, and the fire in the house was under such headway that in rescuing the baby, which afterward died from burns received, she herself came near perishing in the flames and is now in a critical condition.

Capt. A. C. Nutt, cashier of the Pennsylvania State treasury, was shot and killed at Uniontown, Pa., by N. L. Dukes, a member of the Fayette county bar and member-elect of the State Legislature. Both were men of high social and political prominence, and the affair has cast the deepest gloom over the community in which they resided.

A serious business failure is reported from Philadelphia, James Smyth & Co., the proprietors of two large mills where gingham and cottons are manufactured, having allowed their paper to go to protest. Their liabilities are estimated at \$500,000.

In the matter of Sunday trading by Hebrews, in New York, Judge Arnoux holds that Jews and Gentiles are alike under the constitution.

The Pope gave 12,000 francs, on Christmas day, to purchase beds for the poor of Rome.

In receiving the Cardinals, at Rome, the Pope said the papacy was recognized as a great moral force and that the powers are reuniting their relations with it.

McDermott, a well-known Nationalist and ex-suspect, was remanded at Sligo, Ireland, on the charge of using seditious language at the meeting of the National League. The prisoner, during the speech, said the gallow was reeking with the blood of innocent people condemned by drunken juries and partisan judges.

DAVITT, in a speech at Wolverhampton, England, summed up the present condition of Ireland as one of famine, discontent and coercion. He considered the prevailing distress to be owing to the unjust system of land laws, rack-rent and discouragement of every form of trade revival. The remedy consisted in the turning of a great part of the grass lands into cultivation and the introduction of a system of loans to oppressed tenants in order to enable them to tide over the coming winter.

Soldiers walking the streets of Limerick Christmas night were attacked and roughly handled by civilians, and the police were called upon to quell the disturbance.

Two great-grandsons of Daniel Boone received mortal wounds at the hands of William Vaughan, of Ladonia, Tex.

By a decision of a Virginia court the school fund of that State has been increased by \$50,000, one-fifth of which sum is to be devoted to the maintenance of a colored normal school.

A collision of trains occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, near Millboro, Va., by which five men were killed and two wounded, all but one being employees.

In an affray at Chicago, Theodore Nooy killed his brother Bohemiel with a revolver.

Johann Most, the noted London Socialist, arrived in Chicago last week.

Ex-Marshal Henry wrote a letter to the President asking for an investigation of his official conduct. Henry vehemently denied that he dodged behind Garfield's tombstone for defense. The Attorney General, to whom the letter was referred, replied that the ex-Marshal deserved his punishment.

An undertaker in Australia exhibits a coffin in the window of his shop on the sides of which, in gold letters, is the inscription, "Let me hide myself in Thee." Many mistook this for a trademark until they discovered that it was the second line of a verse, the first of which, "Rock of ages cleft for me," was on the other side of the coffin.

Mr. GEORGE VON EISENBERGER, the new Minister of the German Empire to this country, sailed from New York for Bremen. He had just arrived from Japan, where he was Minister Resident. He will soon return to this country and commence his diplomatic duties.

A MAN who imagines he has solved the problem of perpetual motion is always an object of commiseration to his friends; but with how much pity must the resident of Ware, Massachusetts, be regarded, who thinks he has invented three perpetual motion machines.

In old days Lord Mayors were not permitted to go more than five miles from London.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Logan presented a bill in the Senate, Dec. 19, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, regulating charges to be made by telegraph companies. It provides that such corporations must transmit messages for other companies in the same business at the same rates as are charged the public. The understanding is that the bill is aimed at the Western Union, which has been in the habit of levying a prohibitory tariff on messages given to it by the Mutual Union. It is also alleged that the Western Union has been charging a royalty on Atlantic cable messages. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Joyce, of Vermont. Mr. Sherman presented a memorial in the Senate asking that monthly publications be carried by mail at the same rate as weeklies. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed with an amendment directing the removal of the Crow Agency to the vicinity of Fort Custer. The bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits in bond was called up by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Ingalls secured an amendment for the reduction of 5 per cent. interest after the expiration of three years from entry. Mr. McPherson offered a resolution for a rebate in case the tax on tobacco is reduced. In the House of Representatives, a bill was introduced to limit the number of liquor saloons in the District of Columbia to 200. Mr. Mills offered a resolution inquiring of the Postmaster General if letter-carriers had been prohibited from wearing overcoats. A number of requests for leave of absence having been presented, it was voted, by 177 to 101, to adjourn from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2. Bills were introduced to prevent Federal officeholders from interfering with the freedom of elections; to stop the importation of adulterated tea to annul the anti-polygamy law and to repeal the statute for the pre-emption of public lands. A resolution was adopted that the Garfield Record and Audit report all claims presented and allowed. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole and the relations of the Pacific roads to the Government were fully explained.

The Senate passed the Consular Appropriation bill Dec. 20. Mr. Saunders, by request, introduced an act for the admission of Utah as a State, and a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri directly between Omaha and Council Bluffs. When the Civil Service bill came up, Mr. Pendleton offered an amendment striking out the provision that original entrance to the service shall be in the lowest grade. This provoked a free-for-all talking match, in which several Senators tried out their tongues, when an executive session came to their relief. The House passed a bill to permit retired army officers to hold civil offices in the Territories, after reflecting an amendment to cover their retired pay into the treasury. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Lynch offered a resolution to extend the provisions of the Pension Appropriation bill to enlisted colored men.

A proposition for a holiday recess was voted down by the Senate, Dec. 21. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed. Petitions were presented for a rebate on tobacco, for the repeal of all taxes on that article, and for immediate action on the Bonded Whisky bill. Mr. Bayard gave notice that he would endeavor to quiet apprehensions in the tobacco business by presenting a tobacco rebate resolution. Mr. Saunders offered a resolution in favor of reserving all Government lands for actual settlement. In the House, Mr. Kelley reported a resolution for a rebate on tobacco in stock in the event of a reduction of the tax, and Mr. Kasson presented a substitute affirming that the only reduction made will be that provided for in the bill now pending. The Speaker presented a report by the Collector of Customs at Sitka, justifying the bombardment of an Indian village by the revenue schooner Corwin. The Army Appropriation bill, which sets aside \$24,081,700, was considered in committee. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill for the reduction of political bias in the army, and their salaries were fixed at \$3,500 each. The House adopted a resolution to adjourn to Wednesday, Jan. 3, and fixing the hours of meeting at 11 a. m., after that date. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, instancing the case of Lieut. Fred Grant, secured an amendment providing that Aids-de-Camp shall receive no additional rank or pay for staff duty. Mr. Brown offered an amendment designed to prevent the appointment of political pets to army paymasterships, but a vote disclosed the lack of a quorum.

There was nothing done worthy of mention in either House of Congress at the session on Dec. 23. There was a little personal controversy in the Senate between Messrs. Hoar and Beck, while the Pendleton Civil Service bill was under consideration, which caused a slight ripple of excitement at the moment, but it was soon forgotten. Shortly thereafter both the Senate and House adjourned over the holidays.

Emerson's Creed.

Emerson regards heaven as a name for the best state of mind and heart to which men may attain, rather than a place of half-sensual, earthly delights, as regarded by the majority. He says: "The good, by affinity seek the good; the vile, by affinity the vile. Thus of their own volition souls proceed into heaven, into hell." Souls utterly absorbed in evil, he thought, might perhaps pass out of existence, as the following extract shows: "Whilst a man seeks good ends he is strong by the whole strength of nature. In so far as he roves from these ends, he becomes himself of power, of auxiliaries; his being shrinks out of all remote channels; he becomes less and less a mote, a joint, until absolute badness is absolute death."

Every movement of nature Emerson deemed a miracle, a wonder-work of the great Soul of the universe. In Christ he saw a man filled with divine inspiration, moved by ecstasy of love and belief to class himself one with God, because of his soul-reaching wish after divine perfection.—*Phrenological Journal*.

Our Best Society Venal and Shameless.

Since the civil war, shoddy, show and splendor, with all the attendant display, has caused even our best society to be venal, hollow and shamelessly indecent. The art of money-getting is fast demoralizing all ranks of society, and it is not how it is gotten alone, but the fact is it must be gotten to keep up with the spirit of the times, which has caused so many otherwise worthy men to sacrifice all positions of trust and honor to the Moloch of ambition demanding wealth, position and notoriety.—*New York World*.

The Queen of Burmah's Fancy.

The Burmese Kings and Queens like to get hold of new inventions. Electric lights, sewing machines, balloons and

all sorts of patent machines have had their turn. Whatever the thing may be, it is sure to be soon put out of order by inexperienced hands, and then it is put out of sight, and a new toy must be got. I heard of a queer fancy of the Queen's. It seems that there was an excellent American dentist in Mandalay, and he was appointed specially to attend the Queen and Court. The last news of him is that he has had to give up practice for awhile, the Queen having fallen in love with his instruments, to say nothing of some very pink jaws with fine sets of teeth, and that she brought up his whole dentist's paraphernalia.

The Lion in Art.

No animal has been treated so variously as the lion. Seeing that he is a beast showing little difference of type—not having been given over to the dilettantism of the breeder who has done so much for the race-horse, nor to the experiments of the servant who has played such pranks with the pigeon—it is wonderful how different he looks in art at different times and under different hands. He has been more conventionalized than any other animal in nature, and no allegory on the banks of the Nile can ever have been quite so allegorical as the allusive fancy of man has made him. He has done decorative duty, preserving only hints of his own form, and he has passed with art and literature through the phases of the heroic, romantic and realistic conception and treatment. It must be added that the royal brute has been fortunate in his laureates. Rubens—the true Lion of Flanders!—preferred him over all other beasts, and painted him with the whole might of his vast and enterprising genius. His imagination had continual food in his contemplation; his imperial hand found continual pasture in his portraiture. The savage majesty, the brute romance, the bestial royalty of the creature were depicted by him as by no other painter in all time. It is to be noted that the passion for painting lions that distinguishes the master distinguishes his followers and scholars likewise. Thus his friend and collaborator, Franz Schnyder, was inspired by the great man's encouragement and example to add the living lion to his models, and to paint lion hunts and lions in fight where once he had only painted fruits and flowers and the fur and feathers of dead game. Again, the man among moderns who has best succeeded with the lion is unquestionably Eugene Delacroix, who was perhaps the best and strongest pupil the Antwerp master ever had, and who has drawn and painted lions and lionesses with an intensity of imagination, a vigor of line and color, a mastery of gesture, an energy of conception and execution, that Rubens himself would certainly have been proud to own. After the lions of these two great men, the lions of Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, good as in some ways they are, are apt to seem a little tame, and, as it were, to fall a little flat. It must be owned that the lions of Mr. Briton Riviere are in much the same case. That lion of his, for instance, who is guarding the gentle Una through the perils of the present exhibition at Burlington House, is not a bit romantic or impressive; he is a kind of carpet lion—a lion to do duty in the pages of Mme. d'Aulnoy, and behave with politeness and grace to such heroes as Prince Azor and Prince Charming, and such heroines as Princess Fair Star and the Damsel with the Golden Locks.—*From Cassell's Art Magazine*.

How Not to Talk to Children.

One day I sat in a car seat on the Eastern road behind a pale, care-worn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, auntie?" the little boy commenced, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh.

"Oh, that's hay, dear," answered the care-worn lady.

"What is hay, auntie?"

"Why, hay is hay, dear."

"But what is hay made of?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"Who makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does he make it in the day time or in the night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday, auntie?"

"O, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie, that's a dear. Auntie is tired."

After remaining quiet a moment, little Willie broke out:

"Where do the stars come from, auntie?"

"I don't know, nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me!"

A short silence, when Willie broke out again:

"Benny says oxins is a owl, auntie, is they?"

"O, perhaps so!"

"I think a whale could lay eggs—don't you, auntie?"

"O, yes—I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?"

"O, I guess so!"

"Where?"

"I mean no. Willie, you must be quiet; I'm getting crazy!"

"What makes you crazy, auntie?"

"O, dear! you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still, or I'll shake you. Now, not another word!"

And the lady pointed her finger sharply at the little boy, as if she was going to stick it through him. If she had been a wicked woman she would have sworn.

There are eight million little boys like Willie in the United States.—*Brockton Gazette*.

The Women Men Like.

If the popular woman be not a very high type of woman, her virtues and faults, it must be admitted, are of an amiable sort. She is, of all beings, the most social; delighting in her kind and dependent upon it for her pleasures. Society is absolutely necessary to her. We do not mean by society that which is represented by the highest circles only, in rank, wealth or intellect, but simply the constant friction with her fellow beings. Solitude to her, means desolation; in it her spirit languish, her temper soars. The dread concentrated natures experience of enlarging the number of their acquaintances, lest they be distracted from their purpose in life; the shrinking within themselves of the over-sensitive, weighed down by a sense of incompleteness, in the presence of varied interests and aims—these are sensations unknown to the popular woman.

The popular woman is seldom domestic; the narrow circle of home duties seem to be too limited to absorb that superabundant energy, and its routine is distasteful to her. Those sudden calls that upset the even tenor of existence, and prove so flurrying and distracting to groove-loving individuals, have an exhilarating effect upon her spirits. The home circle may suffer from this wide extension of herself, and feel the lack of that concentrated sympathy of a woman's heart, which makes the atmosphere benign; but it, on the other hand, shares her sense of zest in life; there is a contagion in her incommunicable enjoyment of the business or pleasure of the present.

The popular woman is very easy-going and largely tolerant. Next to her animal spirits, this indulgent temper is her greatest charm. We feel at ease in her presence; there is no necessity to put one's best foot forward; intellectually and morally we can keep on our slippers and relax to the backbone of our principles. Her indulgence does not spring from the "charity that knoweth no evil," nor from the cynicism that believes in evil only, but from her knowledge of man and womankind. It is a knowledge not profound or subtle, but such, as it is, is varied and true. It has the advantage of being taken from nature; it is not second hand, not derived from books or hearsay. The knowledge of human nature, skin deep though it may be, gives her the inestimable talent of flattery. She does not contribute any flashes of wit to the store of learning; but there is a crispness of originality in her remarks, a certain raciness of expression that gives piquancy to her phrases. A gift peculiar to her is a rapid appreciation of the wit of other; a power that makes it evident to duller brains. She is not sarcastic, and never on the heights. Slow-witted and commonplace folks do not fail to hear her. She will not soar above the level of their comprehension, and she will not dart those shafts of irony, they have an uncomfortable feeling that their clever sisters occasionally level at them. Intellectual folks take pleasure in a companionship that is easy and not dull. It is an incontestable fact that people of intellect find relaxation in the society of those who do not require them to be always pumping their brains. They like gossip, and the popular woman is fond of gossip.

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